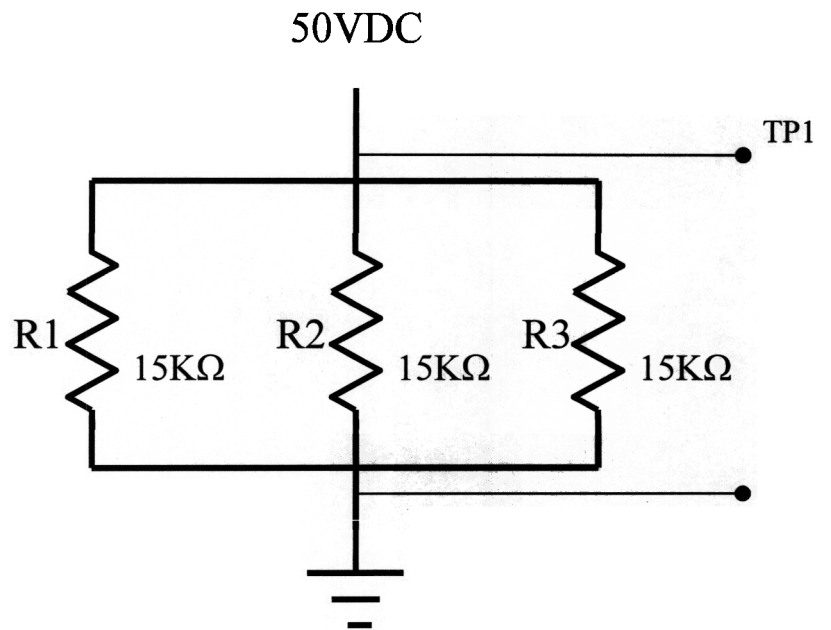
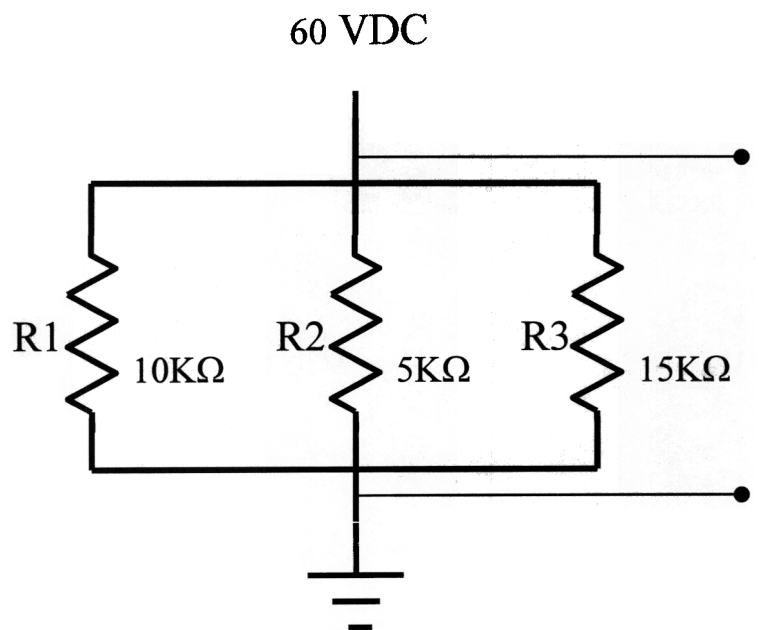


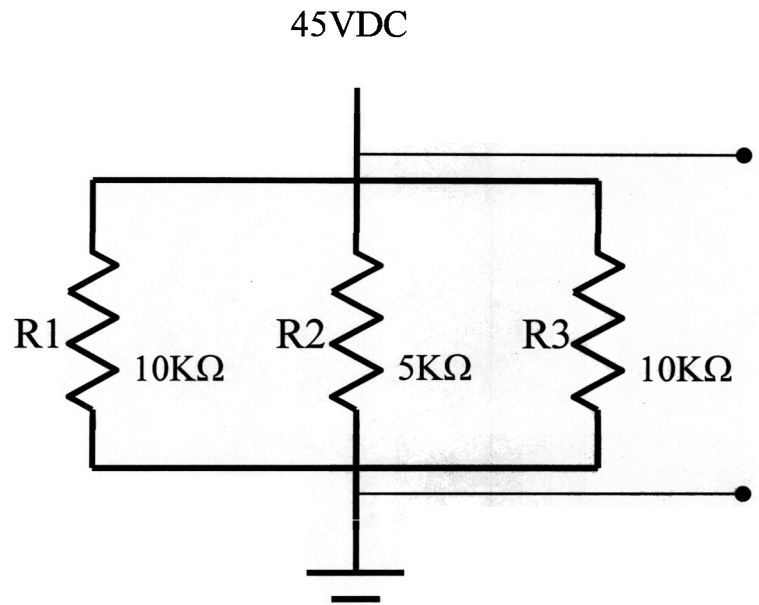
Normal	Reading *****
EA	
REQ	
RT	
IT	
EREQ	
ER1	
ER2	
ER3	
IR1	
IR2	
IR3	
ETP1	
ETP2	



Normal	Reading *****
EA	
REQ	
RT	
IT	
EREQ	
ER1	
ER2	
ER3	
IR1	
IR2	
IR3	
ETP1	
ETP2	



Normal	Reading *****
EA	
REQ	
RT	
IT	
EREQ	
ER1	
ER2	
ER3	
IR2	
IR3	
IR4	
ETP1	
ETP2	



What is the formula for like resistors?

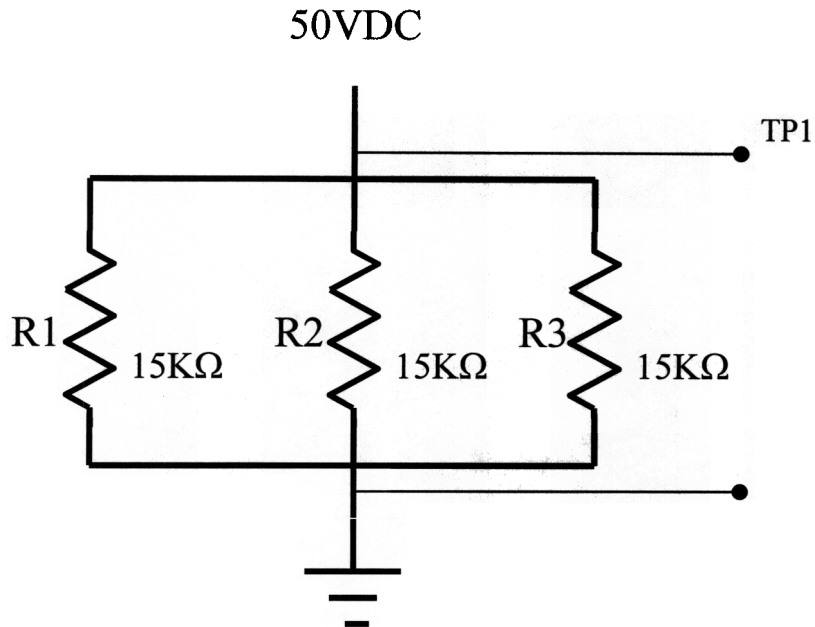
What is the formula for 2 resistors of unequal values?

What formula works for all parallel circuits?

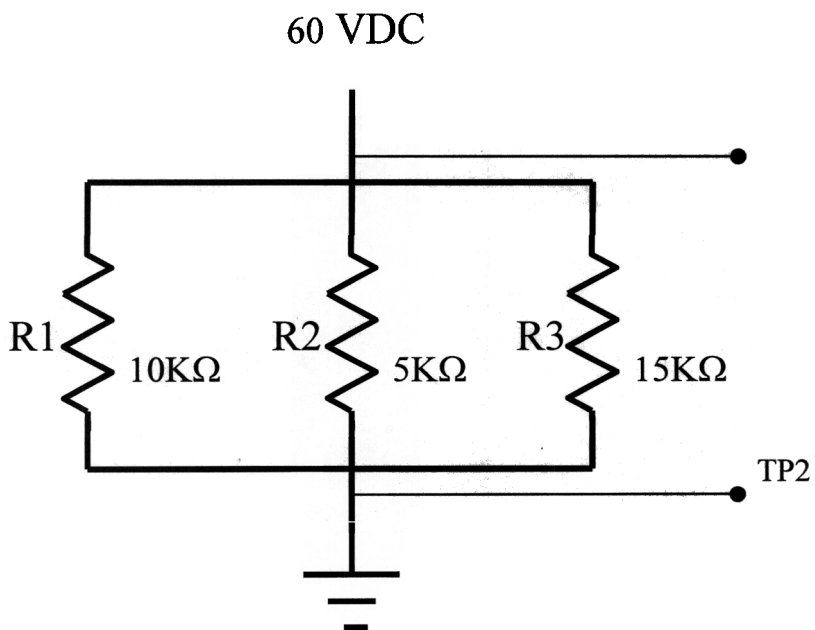
Which resistor carries the most current?

What is the formula for branch current?

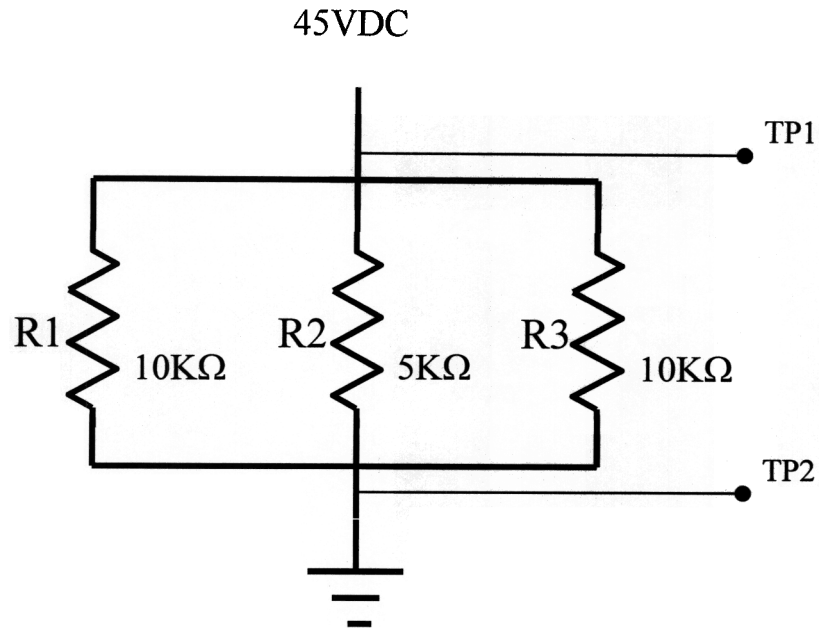
Normal	Reading *****
EA	50 VDC
REQ	5K
RT	5K
IT	10mA
EREQ	50 VDC
ER1	50 VDC
ER2	50 VDC
ER3	50 VDC
IR1	3.33 mA
IR2	3.33 mA
IR3	3.33 mA
ETP1	50 VDC
ETP2	0 VDC



Normal	Reading *****
EA	60 VDC
REQ	2.72K
RT	2.72K
IT	22 mA
EREQ	60 VDC
ER1	60 VDC
ER2	60 VDC
ER3	60 VDC
IR1	6 mA
IR2	12 mA
IR3	4 mA
ETP1	60 VDC
ETP2	0 VDC



Normal	Reading *****
EA	45 VDC
REQ	2.5K
RT	2.5K
IT	18 mA
EREQ	45 VDC
ER1	45 VDC
ER2	45 VDC
ER3	45 VDC
IR1	4.5 mA
IR2	9 mA
IR3	4.5 mA
ETP1	45 VDC
ETP2	0 VDC



What is the formula for like resistors? *Like Values*

What is the formula for 2 resistors of unequal values? *Product over the sum*

What formula works for all parallel circuits? *Reciprocal*

Which resistor carries the most current? *The smallest resistor*

What is the formula for branch current? $EREQ / R\# = IR\#$